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have not taken specimens of the former and hence can not speak positively of its occurrence. It has been recorded, however, by competent field observers,<sup>2</sup> and since its recognized breeding range includes North Dakota, while that of the latter is the northern Atlantic coast, its occurrence here is far more probable than that of the latter.

The only common salamander in the lake is *Amblystoma tigrinum*, which occurs in considerable numbers. I have seen no specimens of *Cryptobranchus* from the lake, and unless Pope's record is supported by specimens, it must be regarded with grave suspicion.

ROBERT T. YOUNG

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#### THE AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY

THE meeting of the American Microscopical Society at Washington was purely a business session. The following officers were elected: *President*, Professor F. D. Heald, University of Texas; *First Vice-president*, Professor F. Creighton Wellman, Tulane University Medical School; *Second Vice-president*, Mr. Edward Pennock, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Custodian*, Mr. Magnus Pflaum, Meadville, Pa. Professors A. M. Reese, University of West Virginia; F. C. Waite, Western Reserve Medical School, and W. F. Mercer, of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, were chosen elective members of the executive committee. Professor T. W. Galloway, Millikin University, and Dr. Brayton H. Ransom, of Washington, were elected to represent the American Microscopical Society in the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The business of prime importance was the determination of the future use of the Spencer-Tolles Fund for the encouragement of research, which now amounts to about \$3,500. The fund has been allowed to accumulate for a number of years without any productive use. It was agreed (1) that proper steps should be taken to safeguard the fund in case of the failure of the society; (2) to use the fund to encourage research within the society; (3) to begin the productive use of the fund at once, so that its memorial character may be realized.

More than one hundred new members and sub-

<sup>2</sup> Messrs. Alf Eastgate, of Tolna, and Elmer Judd, of Cando, N. D.

scribers have attached themselves to the society during the year, and 1912 gives promise of being the most successful and prosperous in the history of the society.

In the absence of the president, Dr. A. E. Hertzler, Professor C. E. Bessey presided over the meeting of the executive committee, and Professor M. J. Elrod over the business session.

T. W. GALLOWAY,  
Secretary

#### THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY FOR PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY

THE seventh annual meeting of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology was held at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 27, 28 and 29, 1911, in conjunction with the American Psychological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The meetings were held in the George Washington University Medical School, President Shepherd Ivory Franz presiding. The programs for December 27 and 28 were arranged jointly with the American Psychological Association. Following the joint meeting on Thursday afternoon came the president's address on "New Phrenology." On Thursday evening the members of both societies were entertained at a smoker held at the New Fredonia Hotel by Professors Franz and Ruediger.

The following items were passed upon at the business meeting held on Friday morning, December 29:

1. The proposed amendment to Art. II, Sec. 3, of the constitution was adopted.
2. It was resolved that the existing arrangement with the Psychological Review Publishing Company be continued as optional to the members of the Southern Society and be handled as hitherto by the secretary of the society. In the future, however, this option is available only to members residing in the southern territory, but it is no longer restricted to those who are new subscribers. Notice of the above arrangement is to be printed after the constitution on the membership list.
3. The secretary was authorized to drop the names of members after one year of delinquency.
4. The determination of the time and place of the next meeting was left in the hands of the council.
5. The treasurer's report was audited by the council and showed a balance on hand, December 23, 1911, of \$65.64.

6. The following officers were elected for the year 1912: *President*, Robert Morris Ogden, University of Tennessee; *vice-president*, H. J. Pearce, Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga.; *secretary-treasurer*, William Carl Ruediger, The George Washington University; *councilors*, Shepherd Ivory Franz, John Brodus Watson (for 3 years) and W. B. Lane (for 1 year).

7. The following persons were elected to membership: Samuel Claman, Howard University; H. E. Cunningham, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Gardner C. Basset, Johns Hopkins University; Williston S. Hough, George Washington University; Edmund B. Huey, Johns Hopkins University; Herbert Charles Sanborn, Vanderbilt University.

8. Votes of thanks were extended to Dean W. C. Borden for the use of the George Washington University Medical School and to Professors Franz and Ruediger for the smoker.

#### THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Geological Society of America was held at the new National Museum at Washington, D. C., from Wednesday to Saturday, inclusive, of Christmas week, and was the largest in the history of the organization, there being a registered attendance of 140 fellows and 14 fellows-elect, besides many visitors. Professor William Morris Davis, president for the year, presided, having made a special trip for the purpose to America from Paris, where he is serving as Harvard exchange professor at the Sorbonne. The first session of the society was occupied with matters of business. The secretary reported the election of twenty-nine new fellows, making the present active membership of the society 351.

During the past year, there were lost by death Samuel Calvin, for many years state geologist of Iowa; Samuel F. Emmons, a noted mining engineer who was connected with the United States Geological Survey from its organization and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; Christopher W. Hall, professor of geology at the University of Minnesota; Edwin E. Howell, of Washington, D. C., and Amos O. Osborn, of Waterville, N. Y. One foreign correspondent, Professor A. Michel-Lévy, a famous French geologist, died. An indication of the activity of the society was the publication during the year of a volume of its *Bulletin*, consisting of 738 pages of text and 31 plates, and including part of the papers read at

the last preceding annual meeting, which was held at Pittsburgh a year ago. A large part of the volume was devoted to E. O. Ulrich's contribution, "A Revision of the Paleozoic Systems."

In the course of the meeting the following papers were offered:

*New Evidence on the Taconic Question*: ARTHUR KEITH.

The reasons were given in this paper for reopening the old controversy and for selecting the north end of the Taconic Mountain as the crucial place. The principal views regarding the rocks of the Taconic Mountains were briefly outlined and the geology of the region summed up. Five subdivisions of the Stockbridge limestone around the north end of the Taconics were described and attention called to the extreme folding and metamorphism of the rocks. The slates of the mountains are sharply outlined from the Stockbridge limestone and the contact follows a rude semi-circle around the end of the mountains. The characters of this plane of separation were discussed and the conclusion reached that they can only be due to faulting. The bearing of this conclusion was briefly considered.

*Some Features in the Grand Canyon of Colorado River*: N. H. DARTON.

Several years ago, the author measured sections at a number of points along the Grand Canyon to determine the stratigraphy of the Arizona Plateau. These sections were presented, and there was exhibited a colored preliminary geologic map of the Vishnu, Bright Angel and Shinumo quadrangles similar to one now in the corridor of El Tovar hotel at Grand Canyon.

*Covey Hill Revisited*: J. W. SPENCER.

This remarkable hill terminates the northeastern point of the Adirondack plateau (1,030 feet above tide). It is capped with Potsdam sandstone thinly covered with drift. This hill is separated from the main plateau by a broad depression from which the drift has been swept away. Its removal is commonly attributed to the broad trough being a spill-way for a glacial lake. This question is not raised except that it may have belonged to an epoch before the Iroquois period. The broad trough is incised by a deep gorge—the Gulf. Its character has not been fully described. This heads in a small channel such as is being formed to-day, with the increase in size due to the undermining of the walls of jointed sandstone where the blocks are forced off by frost action. Thus the gorge can not be taken as evidence of a greater drainage